

EXHIBIT B

The ability of Val-Asp-Val (VDV) peptides to reduce cell death in embryonic chick cardiomyocytes exposed to ammonium persulfate (100 mM) is shown in the following Table.

Table 1. Effect of peptides at 10^{-4} M to reduce cell death of embryonic chick cardiomyocytes exposed to APS for 2 hours.

	Percent deadcells/hpf (mean+SEM)	N
Control	20.1+0.4	15
100 mM APS + diluent	70.3+2.6	16
SVDVEY + APS	41.8+3.9	4
SADVEY + APS	68.7+3.3	5
SVAVEY + APS	67.5+4.3	4
SVDAEY + APS	71.9+2.6	4
SGDGEY + APS	64.3+5.0	3
STDTEY + APS	64.7+1.1	3

METHODS

In the trypan blue assay, dead cells lose their membrane integrity and take up trypan blue. Embryonic chick cardiomyocytes were grown in culture Rabkin and Kong Am J Physiol (Heart & Circulation) 279: H3089-3100, 2000). Cardiomyocytes were grown on coverslips in dishes for 72 h in culture, prior to treatment with APS. After the addition of APS to the media, dishes were returned to the incubator for 2 h. The coverslips were then removed, stained with 0.4% trypan blue and examined microscopically in a hemocytometer to determine the total number of cells and the number of dead cells i.e., those retaining trypan blue. Four representative high power fields (hpf) of each slide were counted and the mean calculated (Rabkin and Kong Am J Physiol (Heart & Circulation) 279: H3089-3100, 2000).